

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
DALLAS DIVISION

JEREMY HALTOM.,

Plaintiff,

vs.

METROPOLITAN LLOYDS INSURANCE
COMPANY OF TEXAS AND
PATRICK THOMAS

Defendants.

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CIVIL ACTION NO.
3:17-cv-02582

(JURY)

**DEFENDANT METROPOLITAN LLOYDS INSURANCE
COMPANY OF TEXAS' NOTICE OF REMOVAL**

TO THE HONORABLE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT:

Defendant Metropolitan Lloyds Insurance Company of Texas ("Metropolitan") files this Notice of Removal of Cause Number DC-17-10111, styled *Jeremy Haltom v. Metropolitan Lloyds Insurance Company of Texas and Patrick Thomas*, currently pending in the 116th Judicial District Court, Dallas County, Texas. Metropolitan removes the case to the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Texas, Houston Division. As grounds for removal, Metropolitan states as follows:

**I.
OVERVIEW**

1.1 This case involves a dispute over insurance benefits under a Homeowners policy of insurance issued by Metropolitan to Plaintiff Jeremy Haltom, for damage to the Plaintiff's home allegedly caused by wind and hail. (*See* Plaintiff's Original Petition). Plaintiff commenced this action, styled *Jeremy Haltom v. Metropolitan Lloyds Insurance Company of Texas and Patrick Thomas*, against Metropolitan by filing Plaintiff's Original Petition on August

16, 2017 under Cause Number DC-17-10111 in the 116th Judicial District Court, Dallas County, Texas. According to the Plaintiff's Original Petition in that suit, the Plaintiff seeks to recover damages from Defendants in excess of \$200,000.00 but no more than \$1,000,000.00. Metropolitan was served the Plaintiff's Original Petition in that suit on August 25, 2017. Therefore, this Notice of Removal is timely filed under 28 U.S.C. § 1446(b). A true and correct copy of all process, pleadings, and the orders served upon Metropolitan in the state court action are being filed with this Notice as required by 28 U.S.C. § 1446(a), and are attached hereto as Exhibit "A".

II. DIVERSITY JURISDICTION

2.1 The District Courts of the United States have original jurisdiction over this action based on complete diversity of citizenship between the parties as contemplated by 28 U.S.C. § 1332(a). The Plaintiff is now, and was at the time the lawsuit was filed, a resident of the State of Texas. (*See* Plaintiff's Original Petition). Defendant Metropolitan is now, and was at the time the action was commenced, an unincorporated association of underwriters whose individual underwriters are citizens of the States of Florida, Illinois, Rhode Island, and Wisconsin, and are not residents or citizens of Texas. "The United States Supreme Court has consistently held for over one hundred years that the citizenship of an unincorporated association [such as Metropolitan] is determined . . . solely by the citizenship of its members." *See Massey v. State Farm Lloyds Ins. Co.*, 993 F. Supp. 568, 570 (S.D. Tex. 1998); *see also Gore v. Stenson*, 616 F. Supp. 895, 898-899 (S.D. Tex. 1984) (recognizing years of Supreme Court precedent reaffirming the treatment of unincorporated associations for jurisdictional purposes).¹ Accordingly,

¹ "Fifth Circuit jurisprudence is equally clear." *See Massey*, F. Supp. At 570 (citing *International Paper Co. v. Denkmann Assoc.*, 116 F.3d 134, 137 (5th Cir. 1997)).

Metropolitan is a citizen of the States of Florida, Illinois, Rhode Island, and Wisconsin, and complete diversity exists.

2.2 An additional Defendant in the case is Patrick Thomas, a citizen of the State of Texas. His citizenship, however, should not be taken into consideration for purposes of determining diversity as he has been improperly joined in this action.

2.3 There being complete diversity between the Plaintiff and Defendant Metropolitan, this case is properly removed to the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Texas, Dallas Division.

2.4 The doctrine of improper joinder is an exception to the requirement of complete diversity and provides that a defendant may remove a case to a federal forum unless the in-state defendants were properly joined. *See Smallwood v. Ill. Cent. R. Co.*, 385 F.3d 568, 573 (5th Cir. 2004). Improper joinder is demonstrated where (1) there is actual fraud in the pleading of jurisdictional facts, or (2) the plaintiff is unable to establish a cause of action against the non-diverse party in state court. *See Travis v. Irby*, 325 F.3d 644, 646-47 (5th Cir. 2003). In this case the Plaintiff is unable to establish a cause of action against Defendant Patrick Thomas, thereby rendering his joinder improper.

2.5 The Plaintiff's allegations against Defendant Patrick Thomas are generic and formulaic claims under the Texas Insurance Code and the Texas Deceptive Trade Practices Act and are unsupported by real facts. Such claims are in violation not only of the pleading requirements set forth in Rule 91a of the Texas Rules of Civil Procedure, but also the federal pleading requirements established by *Bell Atlantic Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 554, 127 S.Ct. 1955, 1964-65, 167 L.Ed.2d 929, 940 (2007), and *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 129 S.Ct. 1937, 1945, 173 L.Ed.2d 868 (2009). The allegations against Defendant Patrick Thomas in this

case set forth nothing more than bare legal conclusions together with a formulaic recitation of the elements of a cause of action. These generic recitations on their face not only fail to state a viable cause of action under Texas law but also fail to evidence a plausible entitlement to relief to support the joinder of Defendant Patrick Thomas. As such, the allegations against Patrick Thomas exemplify the badge of improper joinder.

2.6 Policyholders in Texas have a long history of improperly joining insurance adjusters and agents as party-defendants in first-party suits against their insurance company to recover policy benefits in an effort to avoid removal of the case from state court to federal court. This is yet another example of one such case. The essence of this lawsuit is the Plaintiff's right of recovery under the insurance contract. Under such circumstances, Defendant Patrick Thomas has been improperly joined. Because Defendant Patrick Thomas has been improperly joined, the claims against him should not only be disregarded for purposes of determining diversity, but also should also be dismissed in their entirety as a matter of law.

III. REMOVAL PROPER

3.1 Under 28 U.S.C. § 1441(a), the removed action is proper in this Court as the district and division embracing the place where the state court action is pending.

3.2 Defendant Metropolitan, the removing party, will promptly give the parties written notice of the filing of this Notice of Removal as required by 28 U.S.C. § 1446(d). Metropolitan will promptly file a copy of this Notice of Removal with the clerk of the 116th Judicial District Court, Dallas County, Texas, where the action is currently pending, also pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1446(d).

**IV.
EXHIBITS ACCOMPANYING REMOVAL**

4.1 In conjunction with filing this Notice of Removal, Defendant Metropolitan files the following documents as exhibits:

Exhibit “A” – Index/Documents filed in the 116th Judicial District Court, Dallas County, Texas

WHEREFORE, PREMISES CONSIDERED, Defendant Metropolitan Lloyds Insurance Company of Texas, pursuant to these statutes and in conformance with the requirements set forth in 28 U.S.C. § 1446, removes Cause Number DC-17-10111, styled, *Jeremy Haltom v. Metropolitan Lloyds Insurance Company of Texas and Patrick Thomas*, from the 116th Judicial District Court, Dallas County, Texas to this Court on the 21st day of September, 2017, for trial and determination.

Respectfully submitted,

STACY | CONDER | ALLEN LLP

/s/ Dennis D. Conder

By: Dennis D. Conder
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**ATTORNEYS FOR DEFENDANT
METROPOLITAN LLOYDS INSURANCE
COMPANY OF TEXAS**

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

On the 21st day of September, 2017, I electronically submitted the foregoing document with the clerk of court for the U.S. District Court, Northern District of Texas, using the electronic case filing system of the court. I hereby certify that I have served counsel of record electronically and/or by facsimile and/or by another manner authorized by Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 5(b)(2) and by the Texas Rules of Civil Procedure.

/s/ - Dennis D. Conder

Dennis D. Conder

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